

crisso et hypochondriis dorso concoloribus : alarum tectricibus minoribus nigricantibus ad apicem albo punctatis : campterio albo : rostro nigro, pedibus obscure brunneis : periophthalmio denudato.

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·7, rostri a rictu 0·85, tarsi 1·2.

Hab. In isthmo Panama (*Delattre*) et in rep. Nicaragua.

Mus. Derbiano, sp. 4939, et Acad. Philadelph.

This species may be placed between *M. hemimelana* and *M. cinamomea* in my arrangement. In colouring it somewhat resembles the former, but it is of a much stronger build, and has no white markings in the interscapularies. The bill is shorter than in *M. cinamomea*, but the form otherwise nearly similar. The single specimen in the Derby Museum is marked with one of *Delattre's* tickets "Mâle, Panama," and was acquired by the late Lord Derby in 1846. Another example of this same bird, of which I have a note, is in the splendid collection belonging to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. It is labelled '*Nicaragua.*' I took a description of it in the autumn of 1856, but was loath to publish it without seeing a second specimen.

2. DYSITHAMNUS OLIVACEUS.

Thamnophilus olivaceus, Tsch. Consp. Av. p. 278, et Faun. Per. p. 174.

Dysithamnus olivaceus, Cab. Orn. Not. i. 223 ; Bp. Consp. p. 199.

♂. *Olivaceus : pileo cinerascente, capitis lateribus concoloribus : subtus pallide cinereus ; gutture ventre medio et crisso albicantibus : campterio albo : alarum tectricibus albo anguste marginatis.*

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·7.

Hab. In Bolivia (*Bridges*).

Mus. Derbiano.

A distinct species of *Dysithamnus* nearly allied to *D. mentalis*, but recognizable by the absence of the black ear-mark, and darker colour of the sides below. I did not include it in my Synopsis, not having then met with specimens. The example in the Derby Museum from which I take my characters, was obtained through Mr. Cuming in 1846, and was doubtless among the Bolivian birds collected by Mr. Bridges.

I have to express my acknowledgments of the liberality of the Trustees of the Derby Museum, in allowing me the use of these and several other birds for examination. Without actual comparison of specimens it is nearly hopeless to attempt to determine species of this and other similarly-complicated groups.

3. NOTE ON THE GENUS CICHLOPSIS OF CABANIS. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.

In the second part of the General Report upon the Zoology of the Pacific Railway routes, the sheets of which Prof. Baird has been

kind enough to send me by post, the term *Cichlopsis* of Cabanis is used generically for the *Ptilogonys nitens* of Swainson. Now I wish to point out, that if this bird is to be constituted a separate genus from *Ptilogonys cinereus* (for which there seem to be sufficient grounds), Cabanis' name cannot be employed for it, as it is less closely allied to the true type of his genus than to *Ptilogonys*. The *Cichlopsis* was one of the many rare birds in the Berlin Museum which the late Professor Lichtenstein (whose example in this respect has, I am sorry to say, been followed in several other large collections) thought he had made sufficiently public, by labelling as "*Turdus leucogonys*." Dr. Cabanis, in his "Museum Heineanum" first shortly indicated the characters of this bird, and rightly assigned it to the neighbourhood of *Myiadestes*, proposing for it the new generic term *Cichlopsis*. But he made the mistake of writing Lichtenstein's MS. name "*leucogonys*" (taken from its white under mandible) "*leucogenys*," and so caused Prince Bonaparte to fall into the error of considering it to be identical with Tschudi's *Ptilogonys leucotis*, a very different bird. Prince Bonaparte's somewhat curt description* of "*Myiadestes leucotis*," the third species of his genus *Myiadestes*, as given in the 'Conspicuous' (p. 336), is doubtless intended for this species. I first became acquainted with this curious type at Berlin, but was delighted at meeting with it again at Philadelphia in the collection of the Academy of Sciences, as I have already mentioned in these Proceedings†. Lately I have picked up a specimen myself, which from its appearance I should consider to be from Brazil—the locality assigned to it by Lichtenstein. Prince Bonaparte has also described this bird in another place as *Myiocihla ochrata*, and states it to be the type of Dr. Schiffs' MS. generic term *Myiocihla*. Mr. G. R. Gray has, however, given the type of *Myiocihla* as *Turdus flavipes*, Vieill.—a typical Thrush.

The somewhat complicated synonymy of this bird will, therefore, stand as follows :—

Genus CICHLOPSIS.

Cichlopsis, Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 54 (1850).

Myiocihla, Bp. (ex MS. Schiff) Compt. Rend. xxxviii. p. 6 (1854).

CICHLOPSIS LEUCOGONYS‡.

Turdus leucogonys, Licht. in Mus. Berol.

Cichlopsis leucogonys, Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 54.

Myiadestes leucotis, Bp. Consp. p. 336 (excl. synonym.).

Myiocihla ochrata, Bp. C. R. xxxviii. p. 6, et Notes Orn. p. 30.

"*Turdus brunneus*, Freyreiss," Bp. l. c.

Cinnamomescenti-fusca, gutture medio rufescente; abdomine cano,

* *Fusco-rufa, abdomine canescente.*

† See P.Z.S. 1857, p. 6.

‡ Since writing the above, I believe I have discovered a still earlier synonym of this bird—*Turdampelis lanioides*, Less. Echo d. M. S. 1844, p. 156 = *T. rufococcyx*, Less. Descr. d. Mamm. et Ois. p. 324.

crisso flavicante; rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavicanti-albo: pedibus fuscis.

Long. tota 8·0, alæ 3·4, caudæ 2·5, tarsi 0·85.

The form is easily distinguishable from *Myiadestes* by its longer, stronger, and thicker bill, the larger size of the spurious primary, the relatively longer second primary, and particularly by the shorter, broader, and more rounded tail.

For the *Ptilogonys nitens* of Swainson, erroneously referred to this genus by Baird, I propose the generic name *Phainopepla* (*φαεινός, nitidus, et πέπλος, vestis*).

4. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CYRENA AND BULLA. BY SYLVANUS HANLEY, F.L.S., &c.

CYRENA COCHINENSIS. *C. testa cordata, crassa, valde inæquilate obliqua, ventricosa seu tumida, epidermide nitente, nigro-fuscescente vestita, sulcis remotiusculis antice exarata, postice magis minusve lævigata: extremitate lateris antici perbrevis rotundata; lateris postici attenuati productique, in adultis obtusa, in junioribus rotundato-acuminata: margine ventrali arcuato antice valde, postice parum acclivi: natibus obliquis, erosis, prominentibus: lunula nulla, loco ejus autem sulcorum experte: area dorsali postica lata, retusa: superficie interna alba, margine cardinali violaceo sparso, concavitate nonnunquam rubescente, sinu palliari vix ullo: dentibus primariis vix emarginatis; lateralibus haud manifeste striatis, sub lente autem minutissime corrugato-granosis, antico brevi et valde approximato, postico elongato et remotiore.*

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{8}$ poll. Hab. Cochin (Ind. Oc.). Mus. Hanley (M'Andrew).

A few individuals of this strongly-marked species were sent, in company with some *Veloritæ*, from the Malabar coast, by my collector, Mr. Winkle. In external aspect the shell somewhat resembles the *V. cyprinoides*; but probably *Balissa* would be selected for its reception by those who differ from me in subdividing the very natural group *Cyrena*: the very minute shagreening of its lateral teeth, however, scarcely answers the definition of that subgenus. The primary teeth are somewhat peculiar, and have a tendency to shelve outwards; the hinder and central ones are not strictly bifid, but exhibit a kind of shallow sublateral grooving; the front one in the right valve is very short, and simply pyramidal. The beaks are probably acute when young; the surface below the epidermis is reddish purple.

BULLA (CYLICHNA) CARPENTERI. *B. testa minuta, cylindrica, brevi, medio subretusa, alba superne et inferne rotundata vixque attenuata, liris gracilibus confertis longitudinalibus, et striis confertioribus exilissimis spiralibus, undique sculpta: umbilico apicali magno, anfractibus spiræ manifestis; labio*